

In per capita terms, "this means that 60 to 70 million inhabitants are earning not more than 60 dollars a year" (p. 328), and their subsistence incomes effectively exclude them from the national market for manufactured goods. Moreover, the intensive migration from rural areas has been motivated largely by lack of employment opportunities in agriculture itself, rather than by attraction from the city.

The traditional system of land tenure is cited as a major explanation for the backwardness of Latin American agriculture. A great proportion of the cultivable land is concentrated in possession of a few big landowners (*latifundistas*), and large numbers of people are concentrated on tiny plots of land (*minifundios*). According to the authors, this maldistribution of resources must be corrected through land tenure reform, if a major breakthrough in production is to come about.

The last chapter, "Prospects for Agriculture in Latin America up to 1980," gives sound theoretical insight and policy prescriptions. Section 4, "Agricultural and Industrial Development," opens a particularly fruitful line of discussion. If the ratio between agricultural and industrial prices significantly affects the modernization of farms and ranches, it follows that many of the industrial development programs during the past twenty years have been harmful to Latin American agriculture. The terms of trade between agriculture and industry within the region have been turned against the former.

A widening of the domestic market "by bringing the broad masses of the rural population into the consumption orbit" (p. 365) would greatly stimulate the region's traditional industries producing textiles, clothing, footwear, food products, and furniture. Because these light industries show the "highest coefficient of employment per unit of output," their expansion could provide work for a larger proportion of the population displaced from rural areas.

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Migraciones internas en América Latina. By JETHER PEREIRA RAMALHO *et al.* Montevideo, 1968. Iglesia y Sociedad en América Latina. Illustrations. Tables. Notes. Pp. 109. Paper.

The importance in Latin America of persons moving in search of economic opportunity has been dramatized recently by battles between Honduran and Salvadoran troops. Some 14,000 Salvadorans were expelled by the country to which they had moved to supply needed manpower.

Although the immediate cause was a soccer dispute, the background of the war included residence in the more sparsely settled Honduras of perhaps 300,000 Salvadorans, self-exiled from their own densely packed country. A somewhat similar situation exists in Argentina, where hundreds of thousands of migrants from Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay have been causing concern in recent years.

Migraciones internas in América Latina, written partly in Portuguese and partly in Spanish, concentrates on internal migrations in Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru. It seeks "la interpretación teológica" of what it estimates is an annual internal movement of around 5,000,000 persons, occurring in "inhuman, chaotic, and unjust" forms. The editor sees the migrations as "una protesta inconsciente contra las arcaicas estructuras socio-económicas vigentes, especialmente del campo" (p. 103).

The report, financed by the World Council of Churches, contains excellent material on currents of internal migration resulting historically from speculative developments in Brazil, colonization connected with agrarian reform in Bolivia, and movement arising from social, economic, and political changes in Peru. The "action" sections are weak. There is no indication of either knowledge of or concern about one of the great problems of Latin America—the widespread resort to abortion by women ignorant of modern birth control techniques.

Far superior guides to action as well as other useful analyses are found in Philip M. Hauser, editor, *Urbanization in Latin America* (New York, 1961). Nevertheless, the work is another sign of increasing social conscience and demand for social action in the churches. The World Council of Churches, Geneva, has announced that an English edition is being published.

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CLARENCE SENIOR

Latin America and the World. By LEOPOLDO ZEA. Introduction by MARÍA DEL CARMEN MILLÁN. Translated by FRANCES K. HENDRICKS and BEATRICE BERLER. Norman, 1969. University of Oklahoma Press. Notes. Index. Pp. xvii, 105. \$4.95.

What Latin Americans want, says Leopoldo Zea, is to be accepted as free partners in the world of western culture. The two great powers which aspire to dominate the world must recognize the right of the